

SEMANTIC MODELS FOR THE FORMATION OF NOUNS FROM VERBS BY CONVERSION IN ENGLISH

Gulamjanova Kamila

*National University of The Republik of Uzbekistan
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

Rustamova Jamila

Oriental University, Head deputy of western languages.

S.A.Hashimova

Supervisor: DSc, assos.prof.

Abstract: *Folloving article covers information about conversing models and methods that appears while converting verbs into nouns.*

The changes in the meaning of converted nouns were also looked at, in addition to the semantic characteristics of the converted verbs. Nouns that have been transformed into verbs include:

1. Instantaneous, one-time action;
2. Process or state;
3. Agent of action;
4. Object, the result of an action;
5. Place of action⁷⁸.

The meaning of "action" can be changed during the generation of nouns from verbs, and the values of "result," "object that appeared as a result of actions," "method, image, features of the action," as well as "manufacturer" and "location" can also be added. The following semantic models may be found in the file cabinet of transformed nouns developed in accordance with the categorization.:

- "action – one-time action"
- "action – state, process"
- "action - producer of action"
- "action is the result of action"
- "action - place of action"

1. Semantic model "action - one-time action". Was found 86 converted nouns of this semantic models. For example, "to call" (call) - "acall" (call), "to gulp" (swallow) - "agulp" (sip), "to shout" (shout) - "ashout" (shout), "to reply" (answer) - "areply" (answer). We found out that this semantic model refers to many words

⁷⁸ Dubenets. Dubenets-Lexicology of English(DOC) – DOKUMEN.TIPS 2004.



denoting a rapid change in position in space ("a dive", "a hop", "a jump", "a move", "a step"). And also often there are words, denoting a sharp, short sound ("a bang", "a clap", "a knock", "a tap"). Moreover, all words denote a short, one-time action. These nouns denote an action for which characterized by sharpness, suddenness, unexpectedness of execution. Often there are nouns denoting a sudden blow or push: "a jab" (push, kick), "a jog" (push), "a kick" (kick, kick), "a thump" (hard hit, thud), "a thwack" (strong hit), "an urge" (push). The peculiarity of the words of this semantic model is that most nouns are used only in combination with certain verbs such as "to give", "to make", "to have", "to take". For example, "to move - to make a move", "to nip - to take a nip", "to call - to have a call". We see that words do not receive all the properties and signs noun and are used only in the singular form. For example, "Let's have a smoke". Thus, these words are formed by partial conversion. Noun models "action - one-time action" used by news reporters: He was informed during a telephone call that he had been the victim of credit card fraud⁷⁹; Far from being a conciliatory address, May's speech was a catalog of demands topped with a dash of threat⁸⁰; The killing became part of a national outcry about police violence against black boys and men⁸¹.

2. Semantic model "action - state, process". Was found 230 converted nouns of this semantic models. For example, "to gabble" (mumble) - "a gabble" (mumbling), "to read" (read) - "a read" (reading), "to bathe" (bath) - "a bathe" (bathing). After analyzing the examples, we found out that this semantic models include words denoting human emotions ("anger", "bore", "dread", "dislike"), prolonged occupation at rest ("asleep", "a nap", "a stay", "a read"), as well as along action, process ("a stroll", "a walk", "a flicker", "a flow"). Also, this semantic model is represented by examples nouns that represent sound. But unlike the previous models here sound continuous: "gabble" (muttering), "gurgle" (gurgle, rinse), "titter" (giggle), "whine" (plaintive howl). The prolonged sound made by animals is especially common in this semantic model. For example, "bark" (barking), "bellow" (moo), "chirp" (chirp), "purr" (purr), "quack" (croak). Nouns denoting a continuous action or process, found in the texts and headlines of media articles: The US has expressed "deep concern" at Turkish air strikes that killed about two dozen Kurdish fighters in Syria and Iraq⁸²; Control of roads and borders also allows the paramilitary

⁷⁹ The BBC, 10 March 2017 https://archive.org/details/BBCNEWS_20170310_140000_BBC_News

⁸⁰ Der Spiegel, 18 January 37 2017 <https://avxhm.se/magazines/DerSpiegel18Mrz2017.html>

⁸¹ ABC News, 30 May 2017 https://inosmi.ru/magazines/abcnews_go_com/?ysclid=lh5p1egg2a972242729

⁸² The BBC, 26 April 2017 <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-politics-39961052>



forces to divide Iraq's Sunni community geographically and politically⁸³; Gabriel, who is also deputy chancellor, hoped to defuse Netanyahu's anger with a pair of concessions⁸⁴.

3. Semantic model "action - action producer". Was found 32 converted nouns of this semantic models. For example, "to blab" (talk) - "ablab" (chatterbox), "to tout" (to impose a product) - "atout" (a person who strongly offers a product), "to tramp" (to wander) - "atramp" (tramp), "to pussyfoot" (to act carefully) - "apussyfoot" (cautious person). To this semantic models include words denoting the agent, the performer of the action. That is a noun that denotes a person who is characterized original action. In the considered semantic model, we have selected converted nouns denoting people according to their personality traits. Verbs such as "to fribble" (to mess around), "to brag" (boast), "to grouse" (grumble), "to gawk" (look with a stupid look), "to mope" (to mope), turn into nouns denoting people for whom this action is typical. That is "afribble" (loafer), "abrag" (bouncer), "agrouse" (grouse), "agawk" (gawk, mutt), "amope" (a man in despondency). In addition, this group of converted words includes some examples of the formation of nouns denoting professions of people: "awhip" (coachman), "acop" (policeman), "aguide" (guide). This semantic model is similar to the semantic model converted verbs "person - act like a given person", however, less productive. The words of the semantic model "action - producer of action" often used in media language to convey the agent of action. For example, Andrew Sutherland, a British expatriate and tour operator in the area, told the BBC the bridge was the only one connecting the two islands⁸⁵; The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service has welcomed its largest ever intake of new recruits⁸⁶; Online touts who bulk buy tickets and sell them for inflated prices will face unlimited fines under government plans⁸⁷.

4. The semantic model "action - the result of action" consists of 210 converted nouns. For example, "to bend" (bend) - "abend" (fold), "to chafe" (rub, annoy) - "achafe" (abrasion), "to burst" (explode) - "aburst" (explosion), "to pucker" (grimacing, make folds) - "apucker" (wrinkle). All human life consists of actions. The result is their meaning. Since every action has a corresponding result, in this semantic model there are many different meanings: "abotch" (patch), "abrew" (brew, prepared drink), "abuild" (construction, building), "aglaze" (glaze), "ascratch"

⁸³ ABC News, 29 May 2017 <http://abcnews.go.com/Sports/big-struggled-buzz-doral/story?id=37383853>


⁸⁴ Der Spiegel, 28 April 2017 <http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/yemen-civil-war-an-interview-with-foreign-minister-sharaf-a-1148303.html>

⁸⁵ The BBC, 16 October 2016 <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-politics-39961052>

⁸⁶ The BBC, 14 April 2017 <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-politics-39961052>

⁸⁷ The BBC, March 11, 2017 <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-politics>





(scratch), "an attempt" (attempt), "abargain" (good buy). Nouns denoting the result of an action degrees are characteristic of the language of the media, since the main task of correspondents is coverage of past events and their results: The attack happened at 22:33 BST on Monday following apop concert by the US singer ArianaGrande⁸⁸; It will be widely seen as arebuff to the US, as President Trump prepares to announce on Thursday if the US is withdrawing from the accord (The BBC, 1 June 2017); Video footage shows the dramatic rescue of three people left clinging to acliff on the Dorset coast⁸⁹.

5. Semantic model "action - place of action". Was found two converted nouns of the semantic model "action - place of action". Converted nouns indicate the place of the action indicated by the original verb: "to stand" (stand) - "astand" (taxi rank), "to stop" (stop) - "astop" (stop). The considered semantic model is similar to the model converted verbs "place - to place in asimilar place." But, based on the dataof our card file, we can say that the researched semantic transition is the least common. 560 were selected for the card file of converted nouns units of five semantic models. most productive model was the "action-state, process" model. Least Quantity examples include the semantic model "action - place of action". With the help of the given conversion examples, we have considered features of semantic changes of converted nouns and their use in medialanguage. We have analyzed the semantic models of the converted verbs and nouns, considered the change in the meaning of the word in transition to another part of speech. Our card index contains 1414 units (verbs formed from nouns and nouns derived from verbs). Based on the card file data, we calculated percentage of the two considered parts of speech: 60% of words account for converted verbs and 40% for converted nouns.

Conclusion.

The semantic word ratios of the most effective conversions—verbalization from unons and substantiation from verbs—are discussed in the practical chapter. These ratios are based on the English-Russian Dictionary by V.K. Muller, and they include examples of sentences from news articles where converted words are used in the media. The most fruitful and dynamic process of word development in the modern English language is noun-verb conversion. Certain semantic models predict the change in value. After looking at several education denominative verb instances, we came to the conclusion that the semantic model "object, substance - to supply given object, substance" is the most effective one. (to be deprived of this

⁸⁸ The BBC, 23 May 2017 <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-politics-365652326>

⁸⁹ The BBC, 31 May 2017 <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-politics-686564656>





object) ":" to ammunition", "to garland", "to costume". There are several semantic models, such as "to brush," "to razor," and "to chalk," in which the verb takes on the meaning of the operation carried out by the instrument. In contrast to the noun-verb paradigm, the verb-noun model has fewer and more varied semantic links. After considering the instances of how nouns are formed from verbs in English conversions, we get to the conclusion that the model is the most fruitful semantic model. "action - state, process": "anger", "astroll", "agabble". It is possible to single out one fairly numerous semantic model, in which noun means the result of the original action: "aburst", "ascratch", "abargain". We determined the ratio based on the card file: 60% of words are converted verbs, and 40% are converted nouns. With the help of these instances, we can observe that during conversion, there is a semantic shift, content enrichment ideas, and occasionally new semantic elements are introduced. The usage of converted terms in the vocabulary of MASS MEDIA is demonstrated by conversion samples taken from news site articles ("ABC News," "Der Spiegel International," "The BBC," and "The Institute for War and Peace Reporting"). Concise and informative language are necessary for public speaking. The conversion value for this style comes from the fact that you can sometimes express an idea more succinctly with denominative verbs than with the phrase "verb + noun," and you can successfully translate the article's content to the header with the help of verbal nouns that indicate results.

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